



Presentation to
PSC Europe Forum Conference 2009

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Presentation objectives



- Introduce the Project
 - Define SECRICOM
 - Vision
 - Programme & Partners
- Introduce the Approach Taken
- Aspects of User Requirements
- Architectures and Technology
- Finalisation

Key Project Facts



- Seventh Framework Programme – FP7
- Wireless Communication for Crisis Management
– Multi-Agency/Multi-National
- 13 Partners
- Start date: 1st September 2008
- End date: 30th April 2012
- 44 months duration
- Total cost ~ €12.5M
- EU contribution ~ €8.6M

The Consortium



- User Requirements



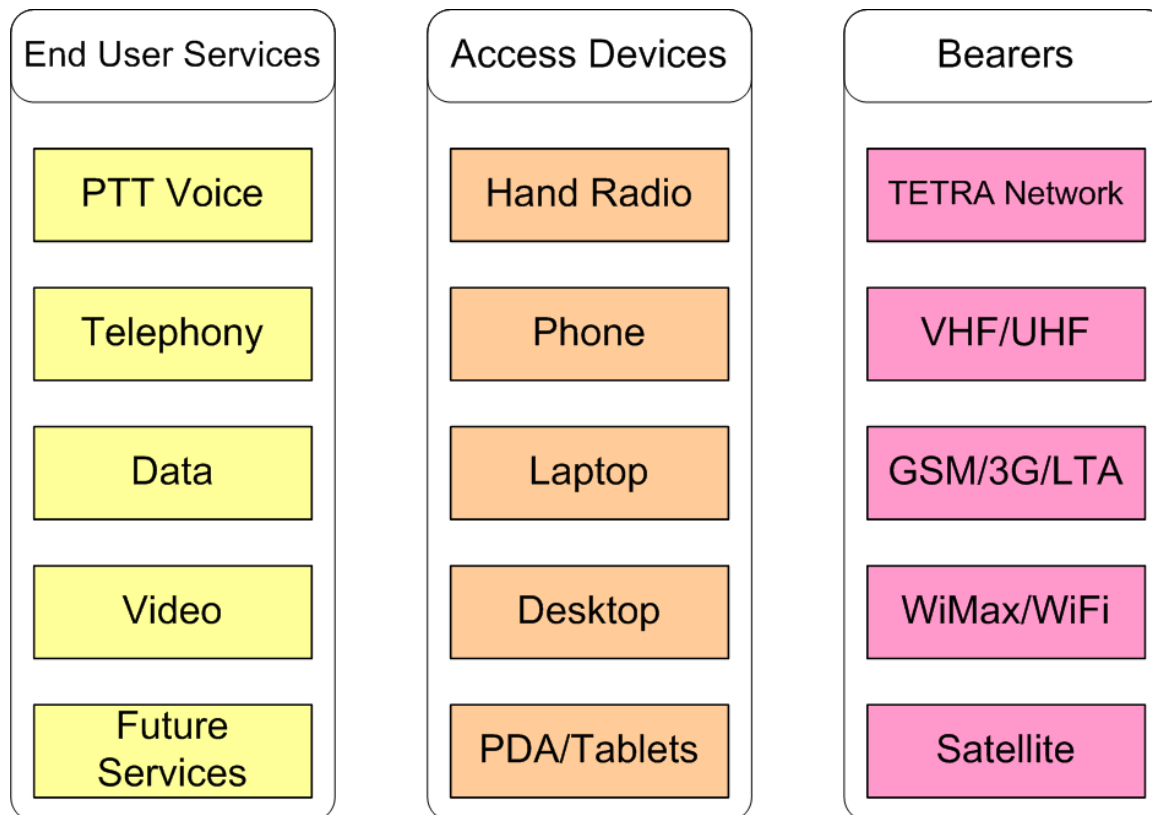
- Infrastructure



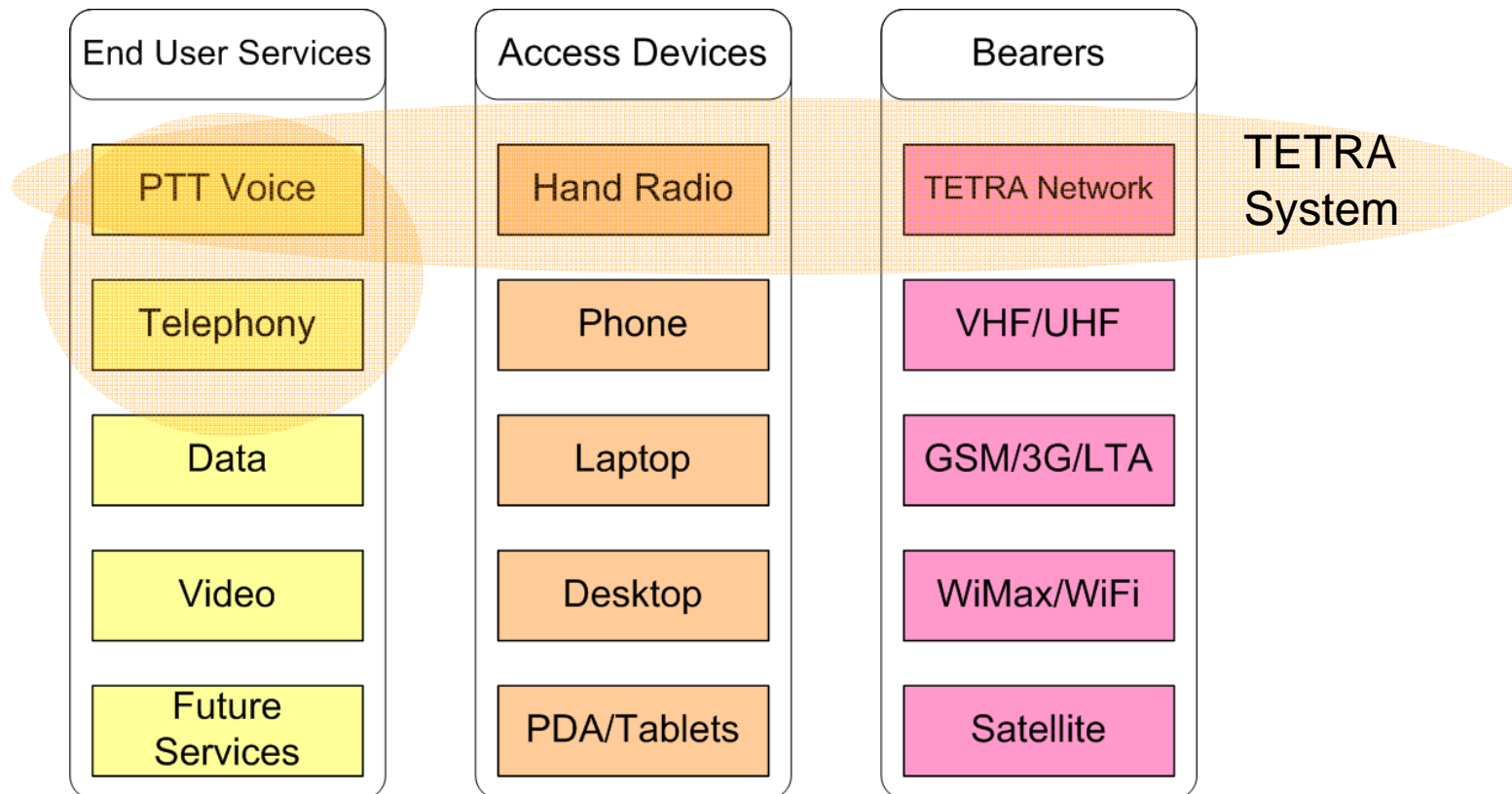
- Applications



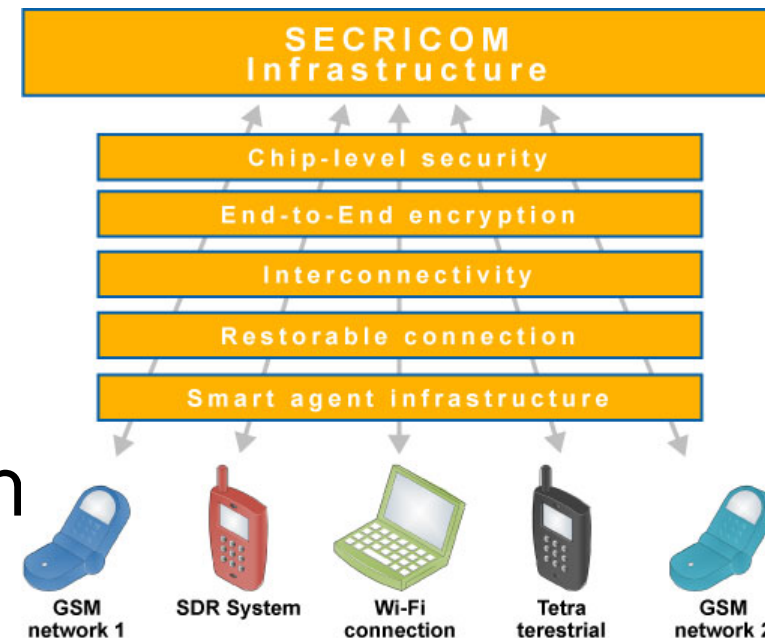
Services, Access Devices and Bearers



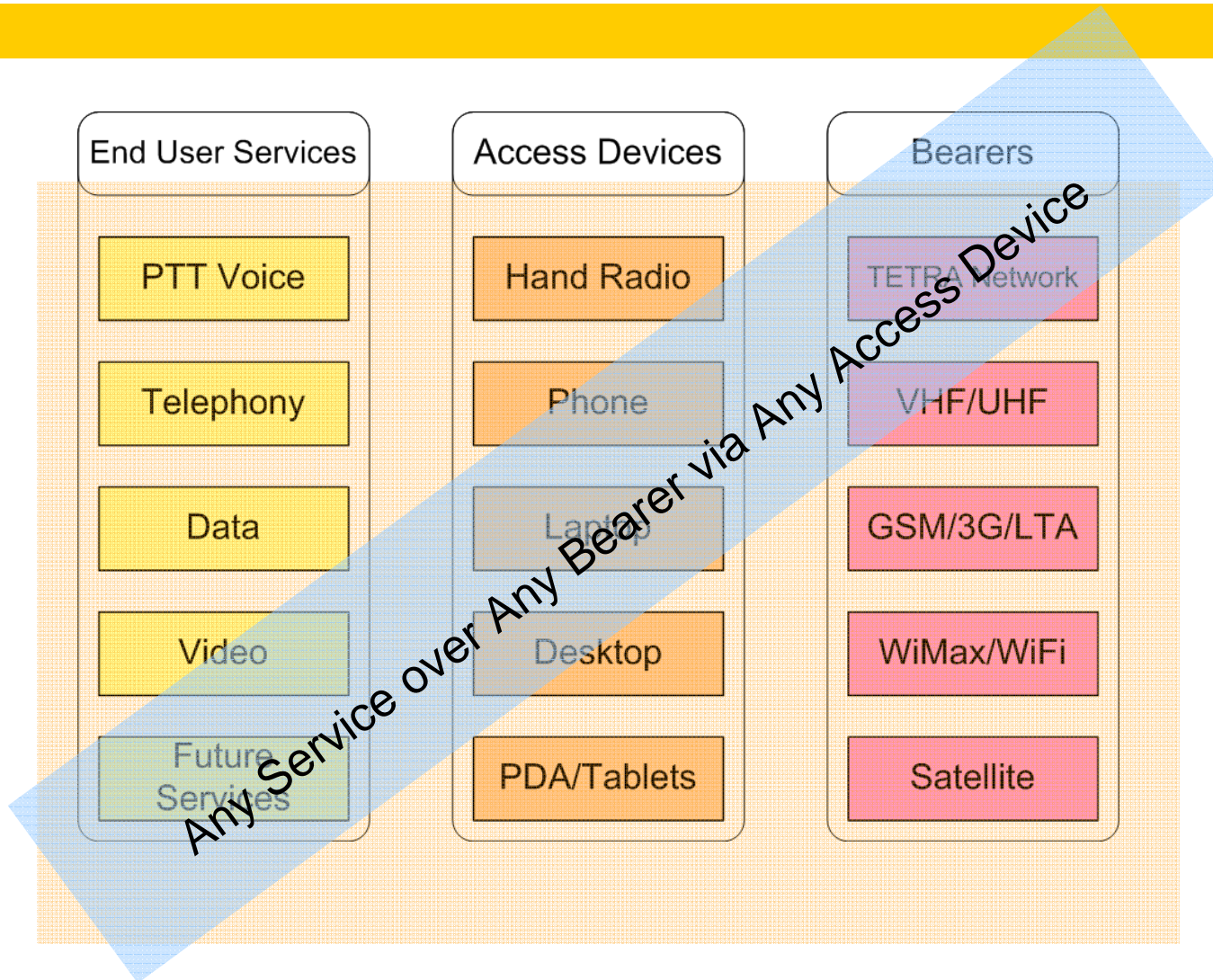
In-Service Systems



- Ability for responders to operate across different European emergency services / responder agencies as one cohesive unit at the time of a crisis
- Secure communication system during a crisis with technical interoperability built into the design



Aims

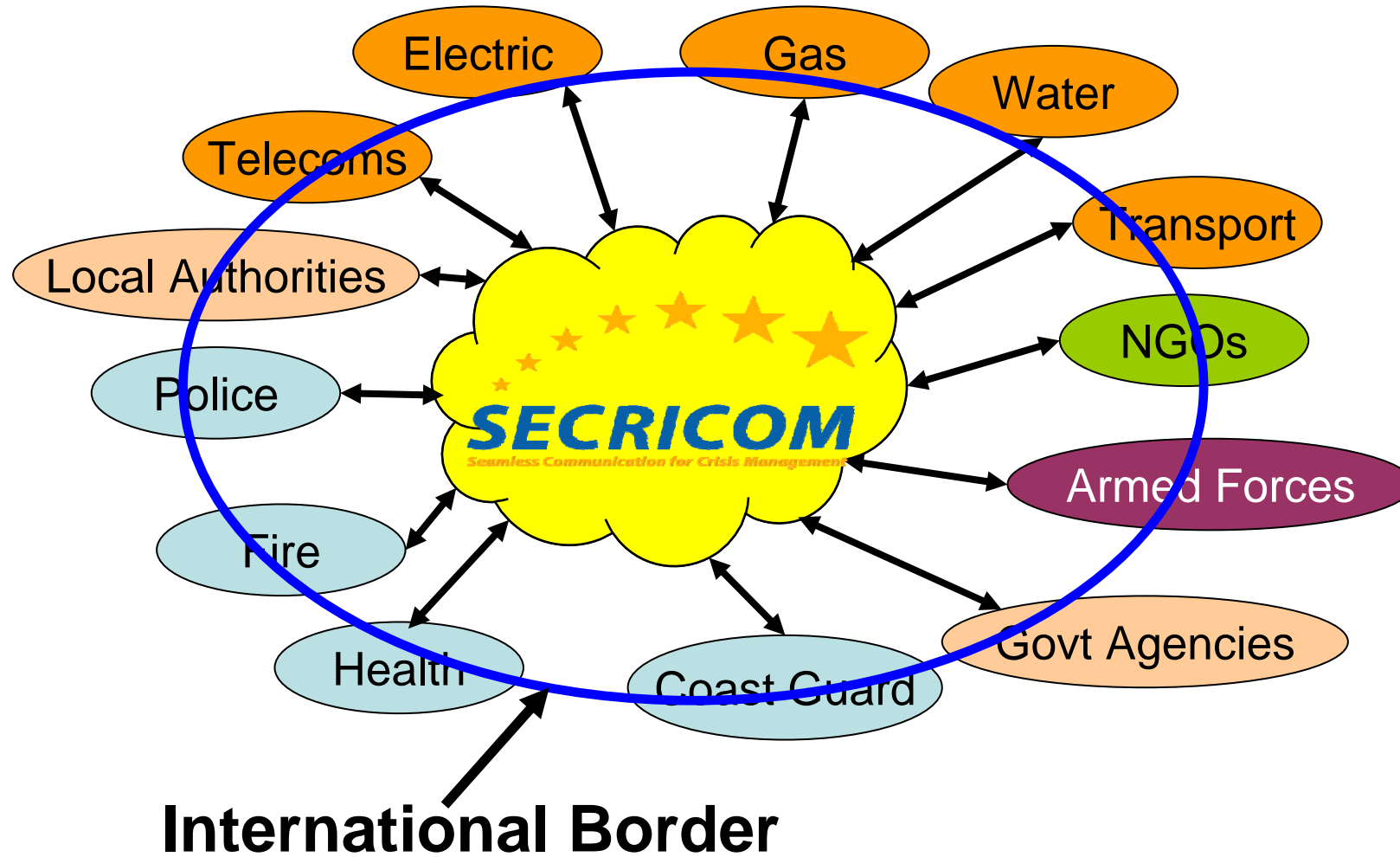


Aims



- Provision of seamless communications for emergency agencies at times of crisis
- Enhance interoperability among heterogeneous secure communication systems
- Enhance interconnectivity between different networks and User Access Devices
- Exploit existing communication systems
- Interface towards emerging SDR systems in a generic manner
- Mitigate some of the key capability gaps faced by users of existing systems

Business Stakeholders



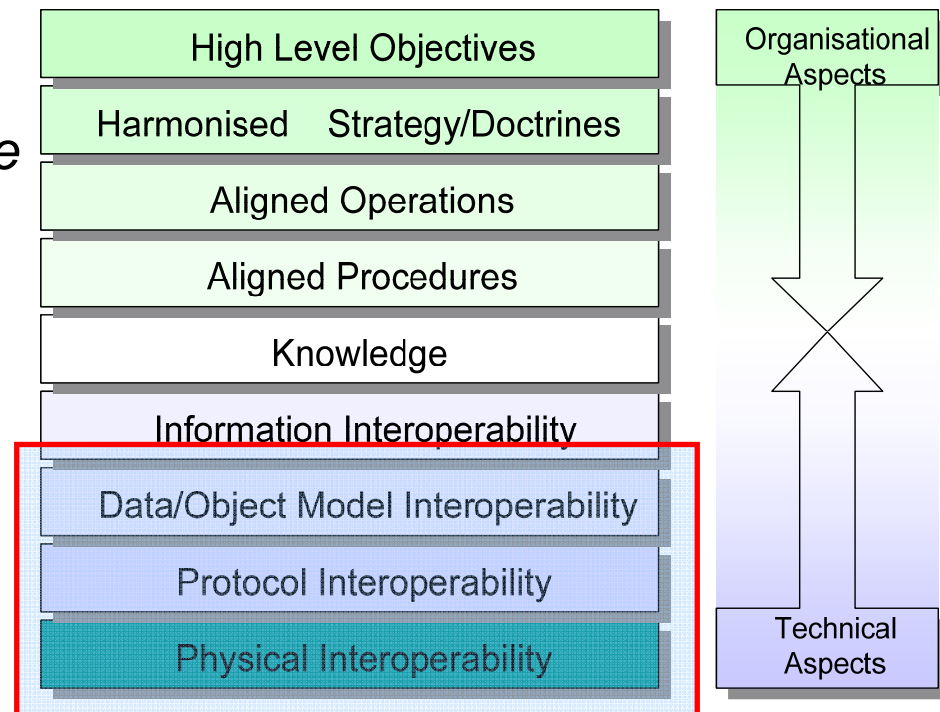
Interoperability

Definition:

The capability of two or more organisations or discrete parts of the same organisation to exchange decision-critical information and to use the information that has been exchanged.

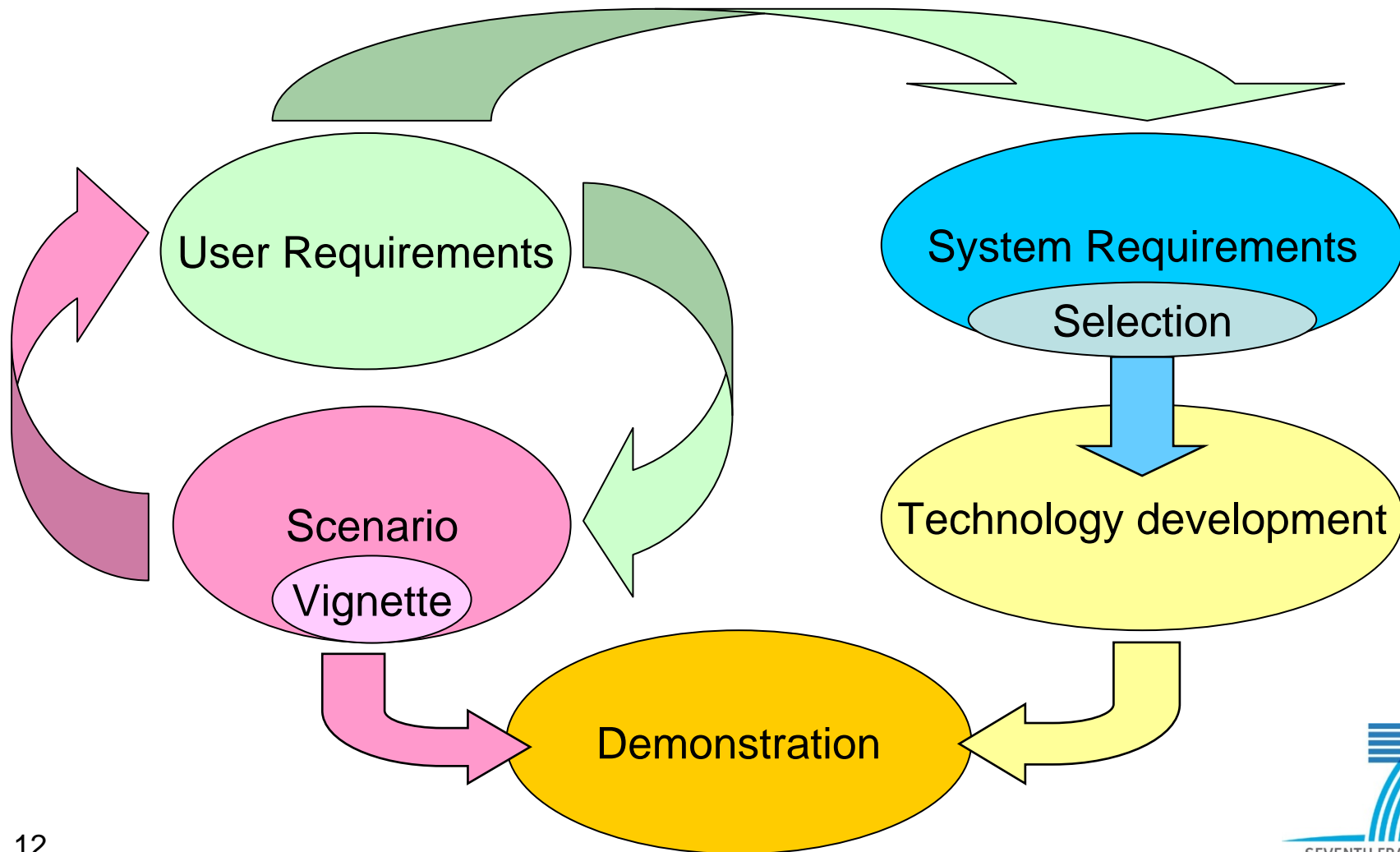
Clearly, interoperability ranges from organisational to technical aspects all of which must be 'harmonised' in order to achieve full interoperability.

Layers of Interoperability



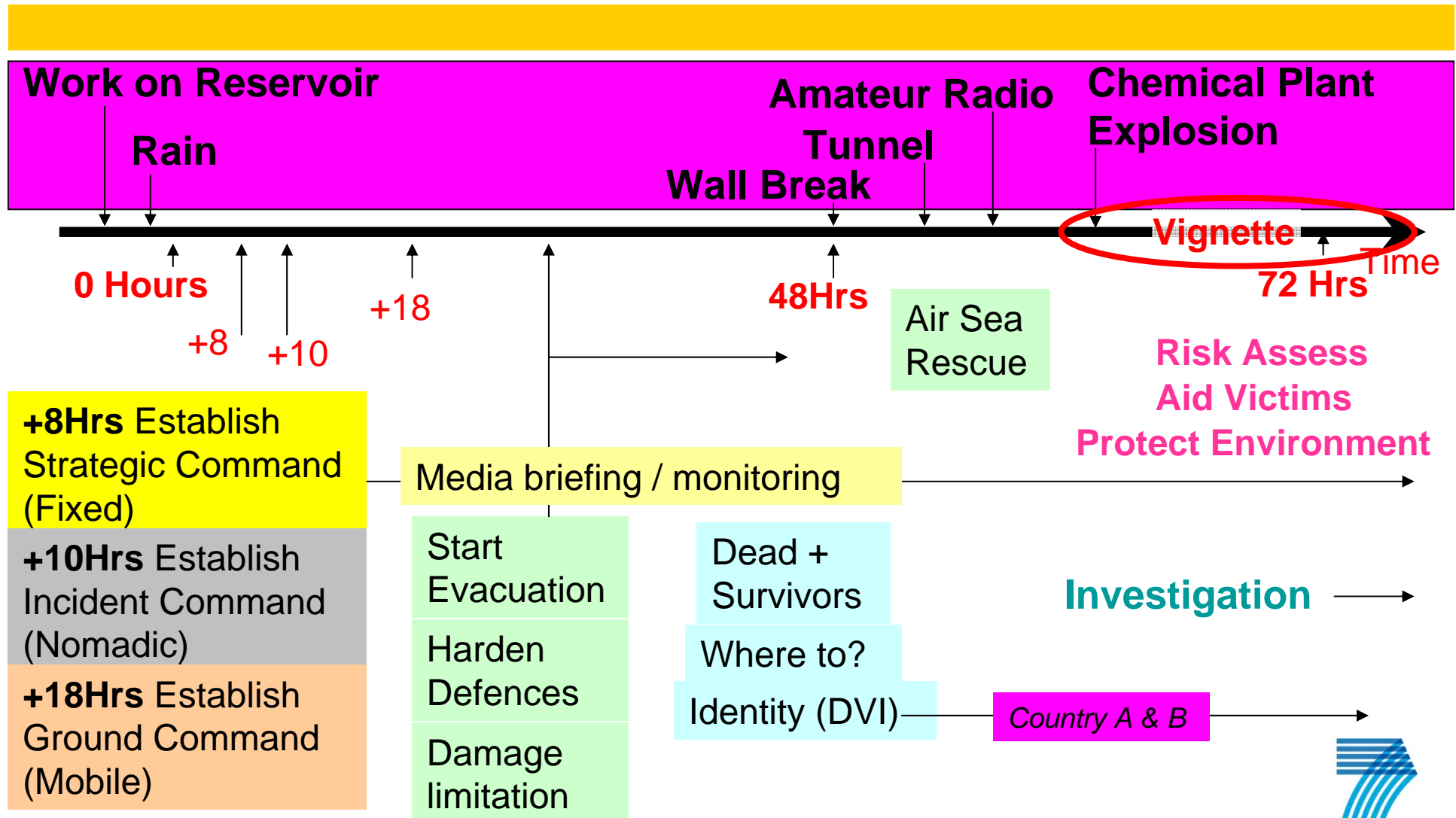
Scope: The technical aspects of Interoperability

Project Approach

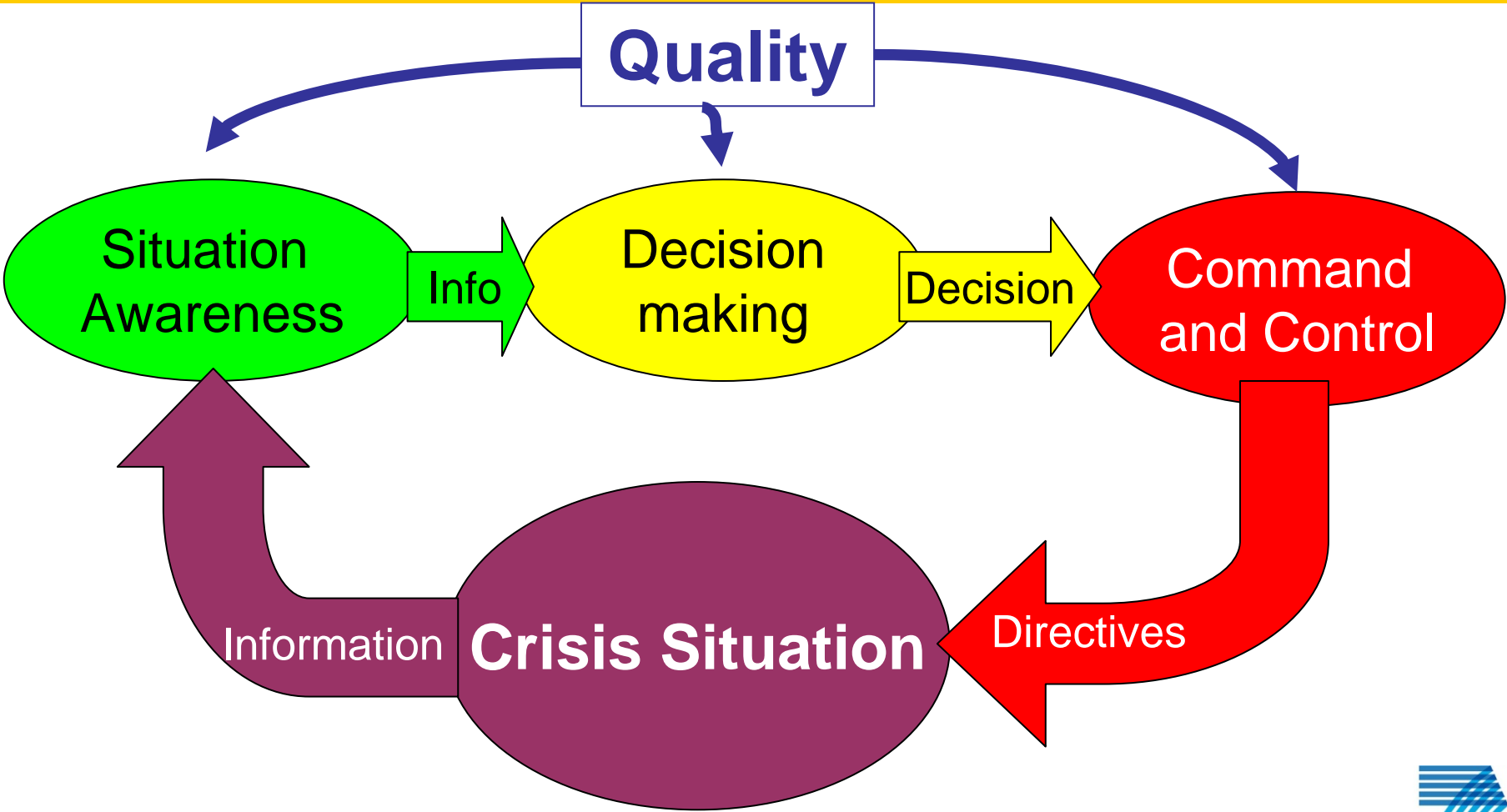


Scenario and User Requirements

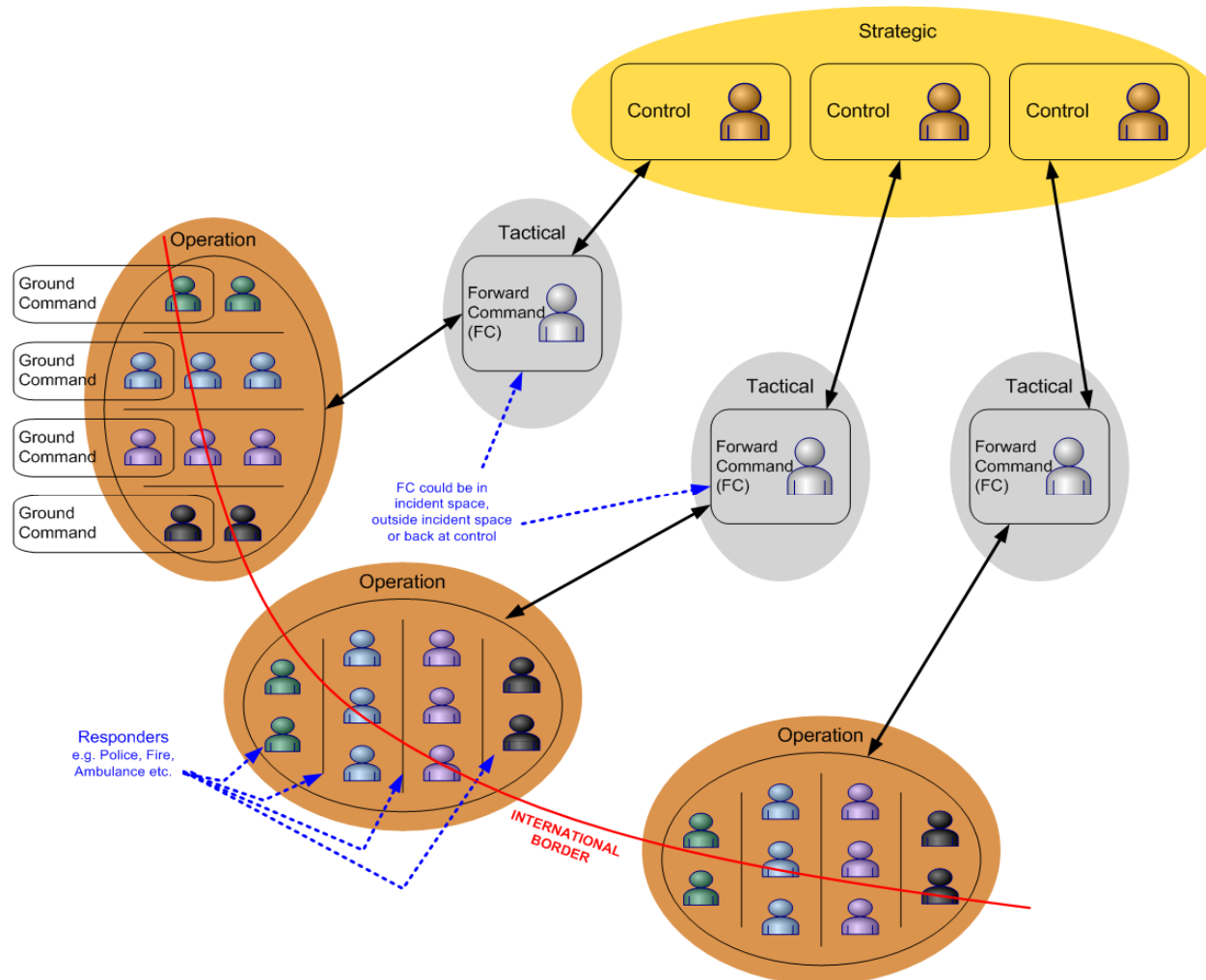
Scenario



Principle of Crisis Management



Typical C2 for Crisis Management

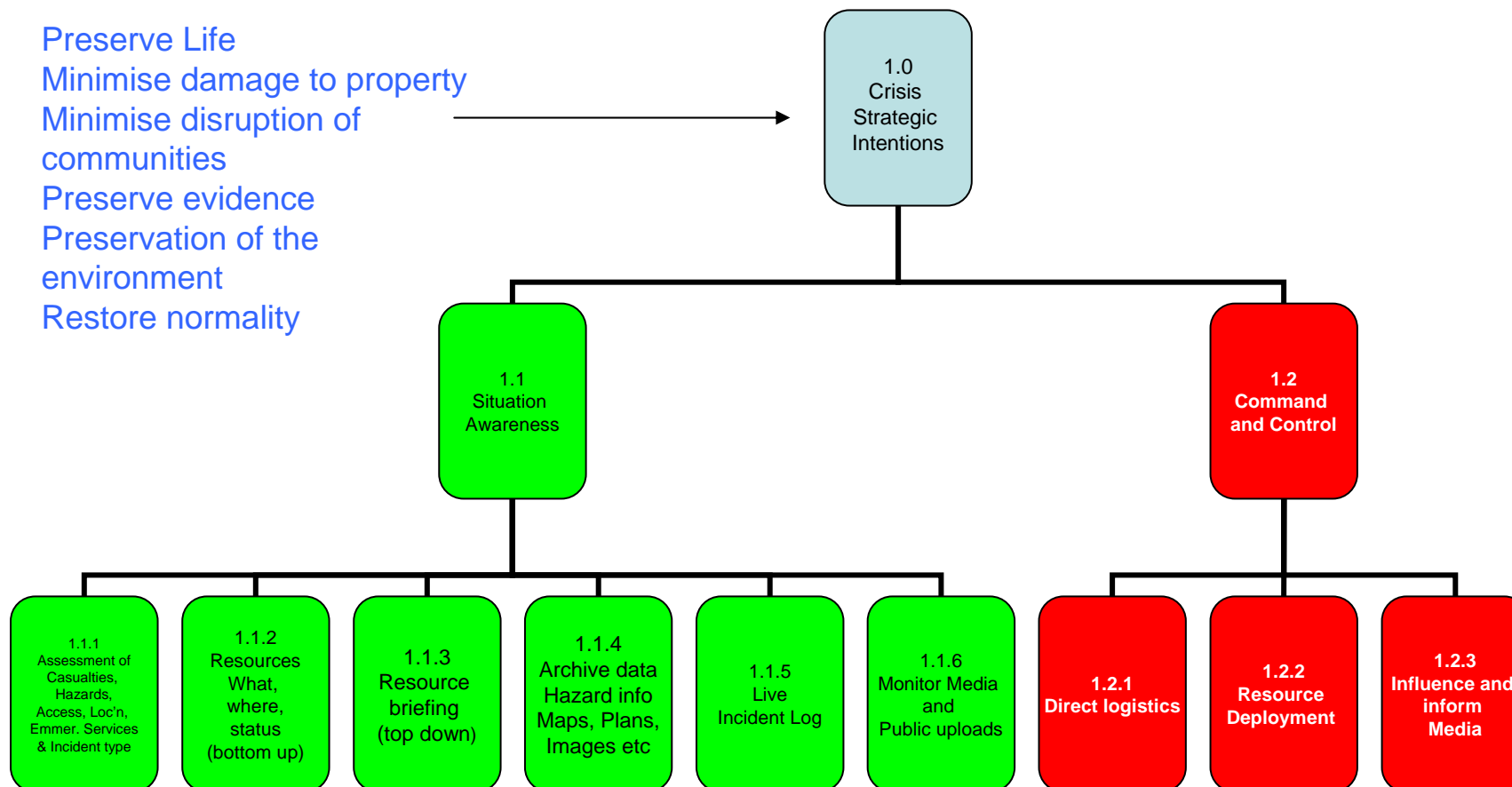


Extends across international borders

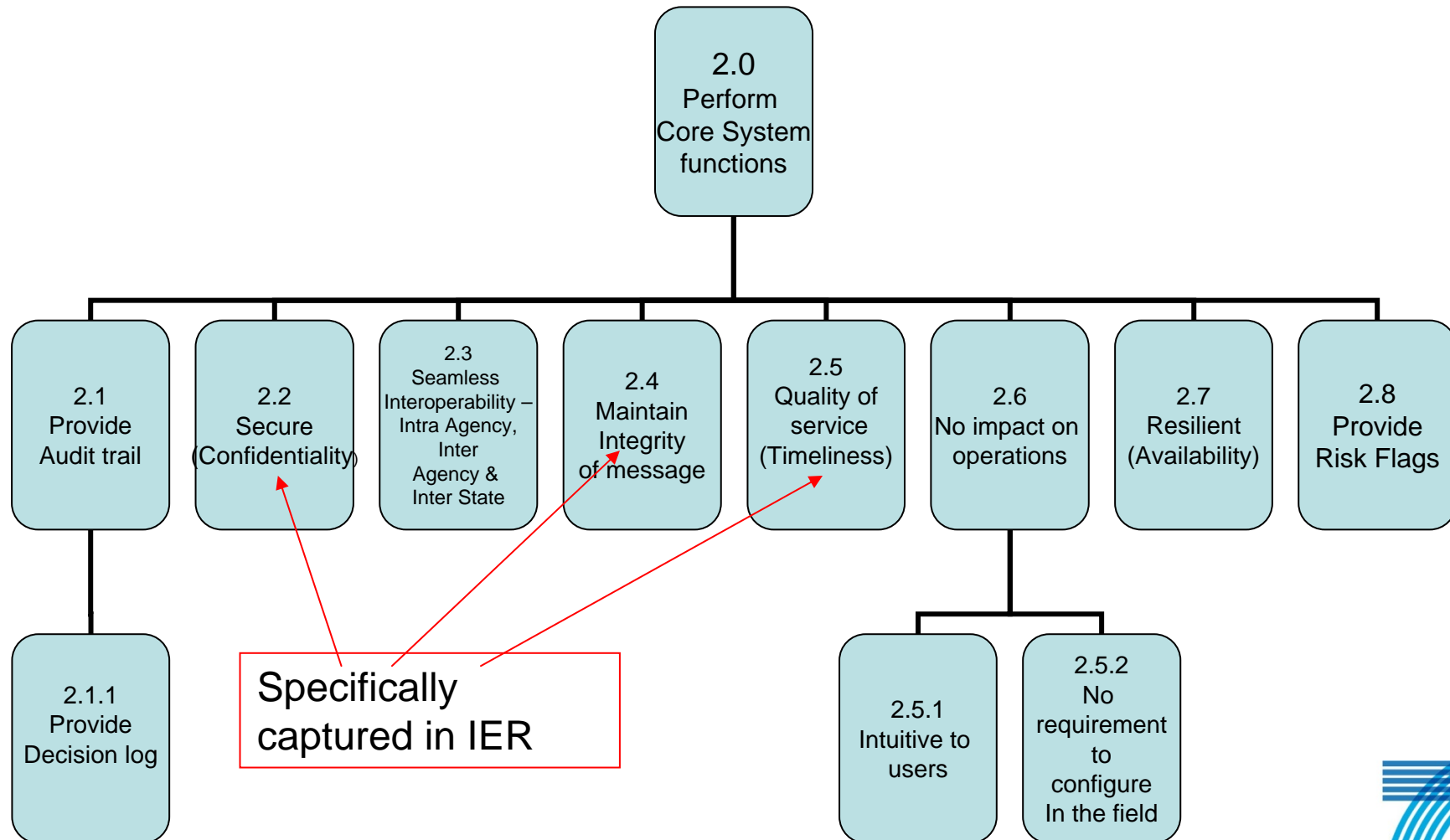
Extends across different agencies

Top level User Requirements

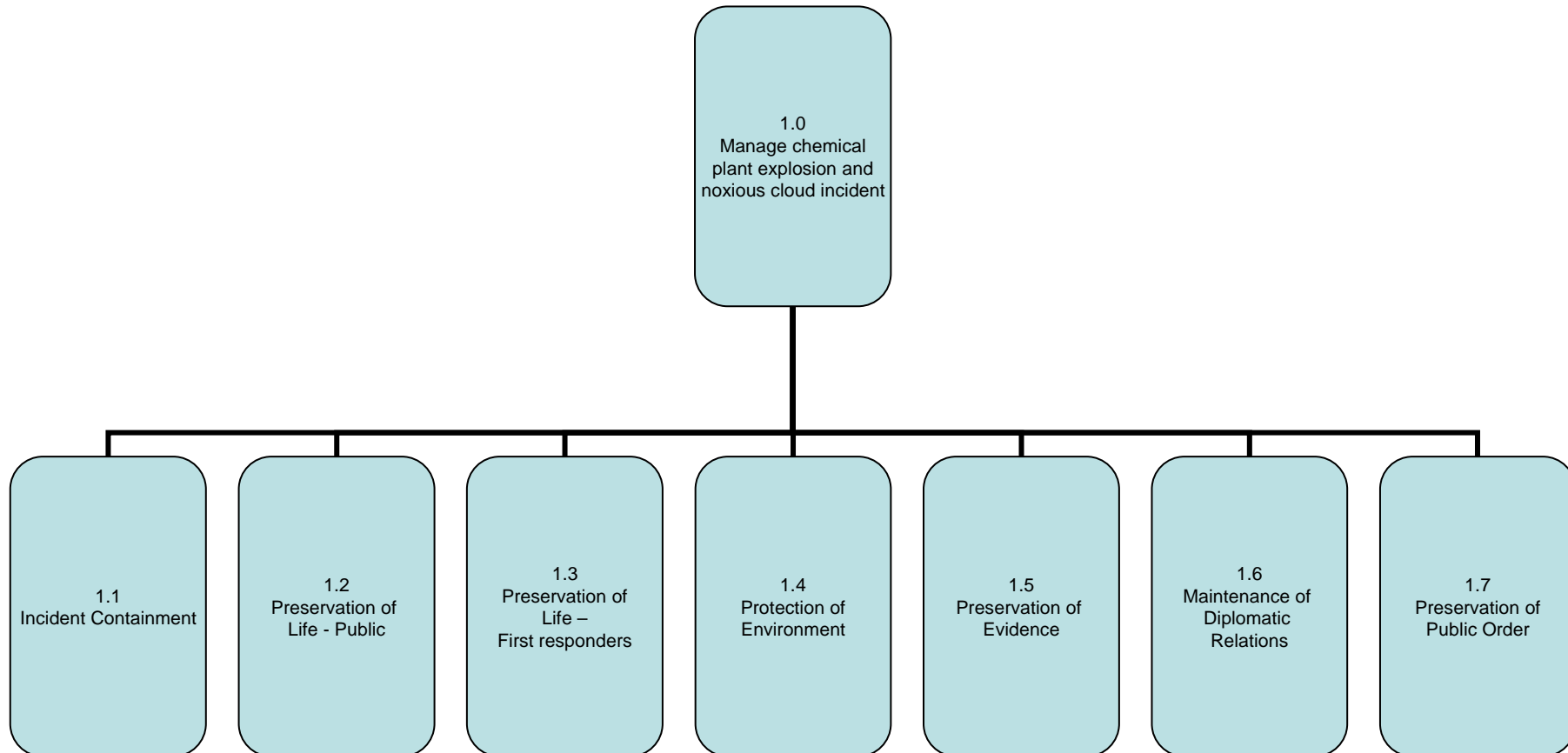
Preserve Life
Minimise damage to property
Minimise disruption of communities
Preserve evidence
Preservation of the environment
Restore normality



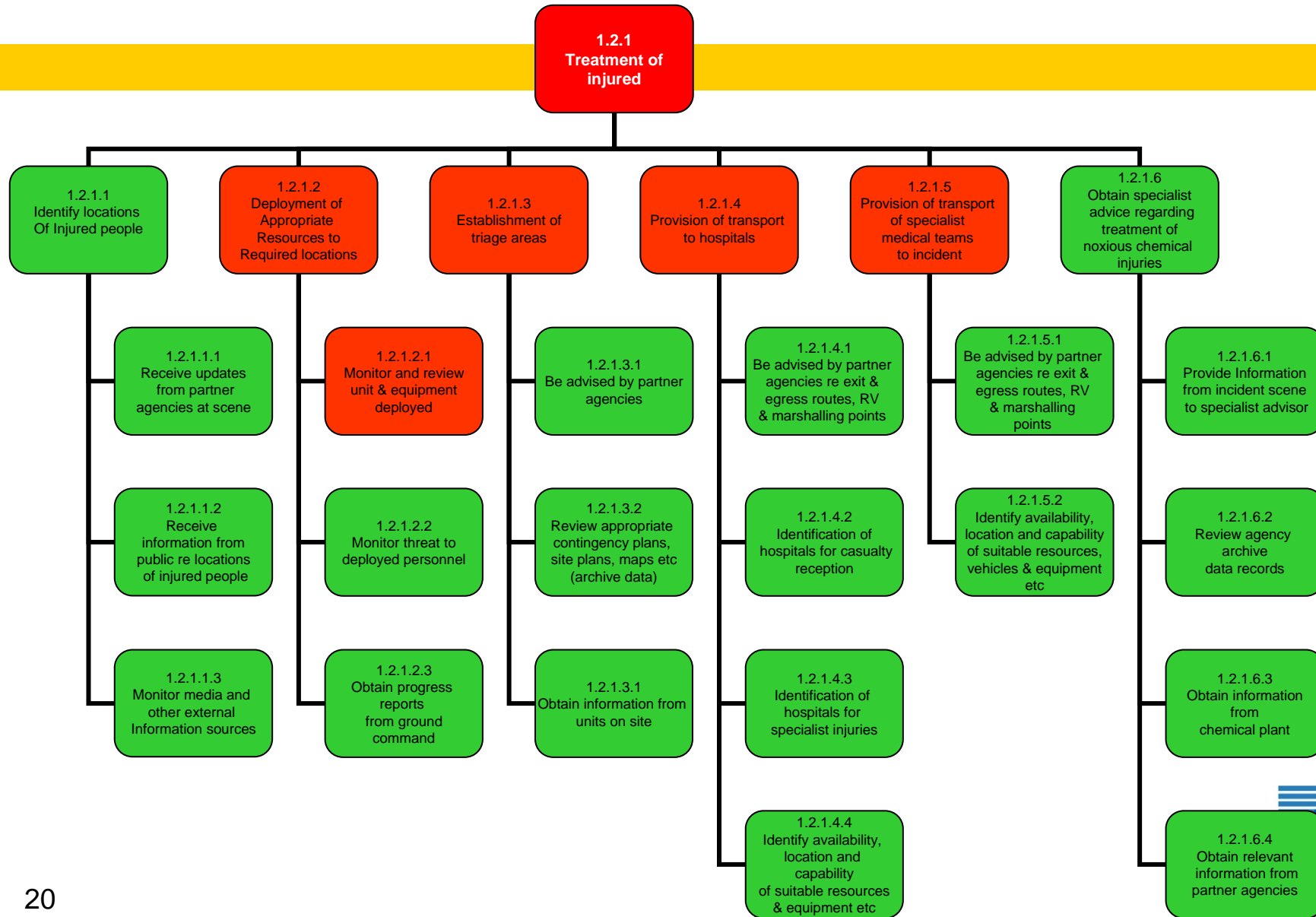
Core Functions



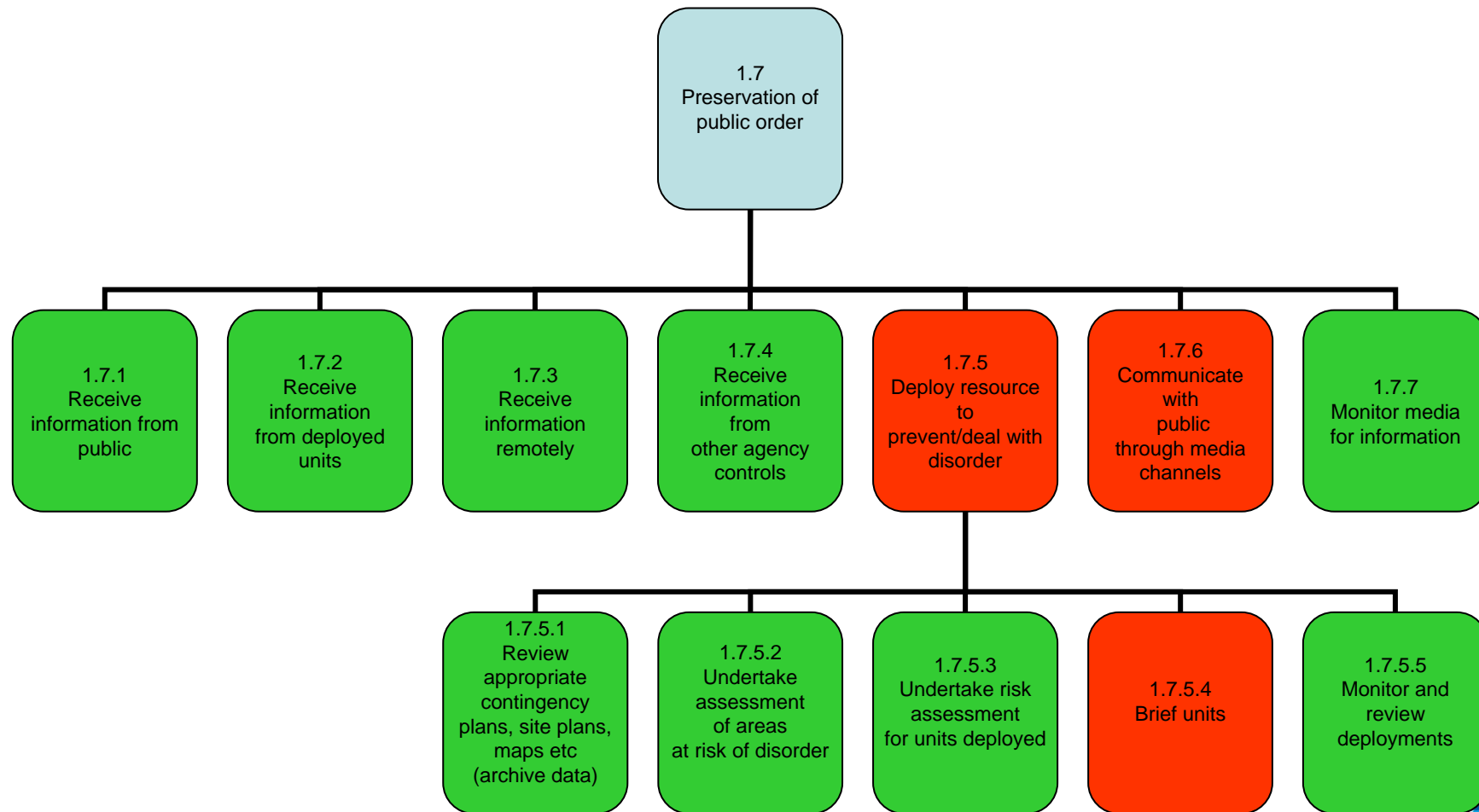
Use Case (Vignette Example)



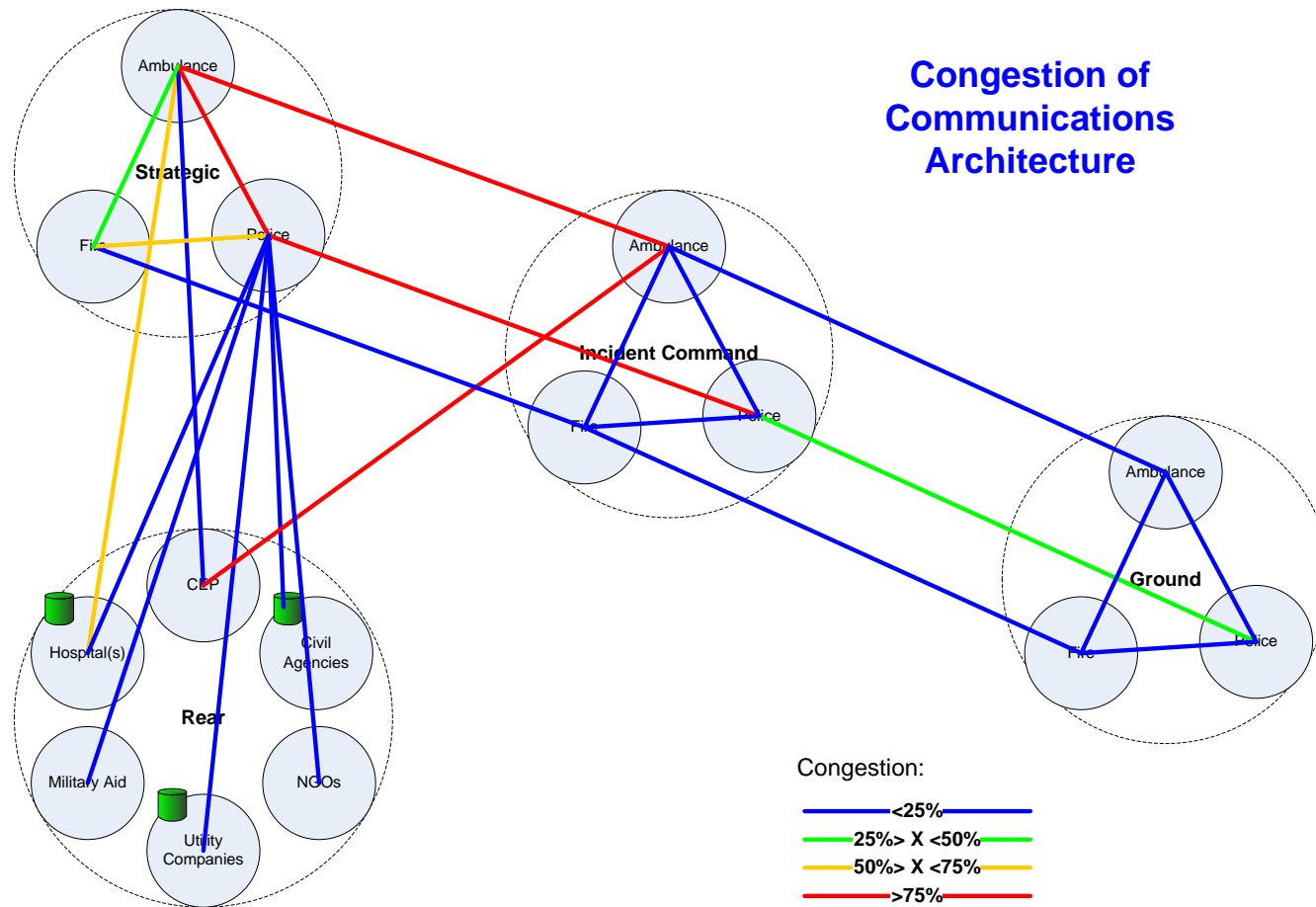
Use Case (Vignette Example): Preservation of Life (Public); Treatment of Injured



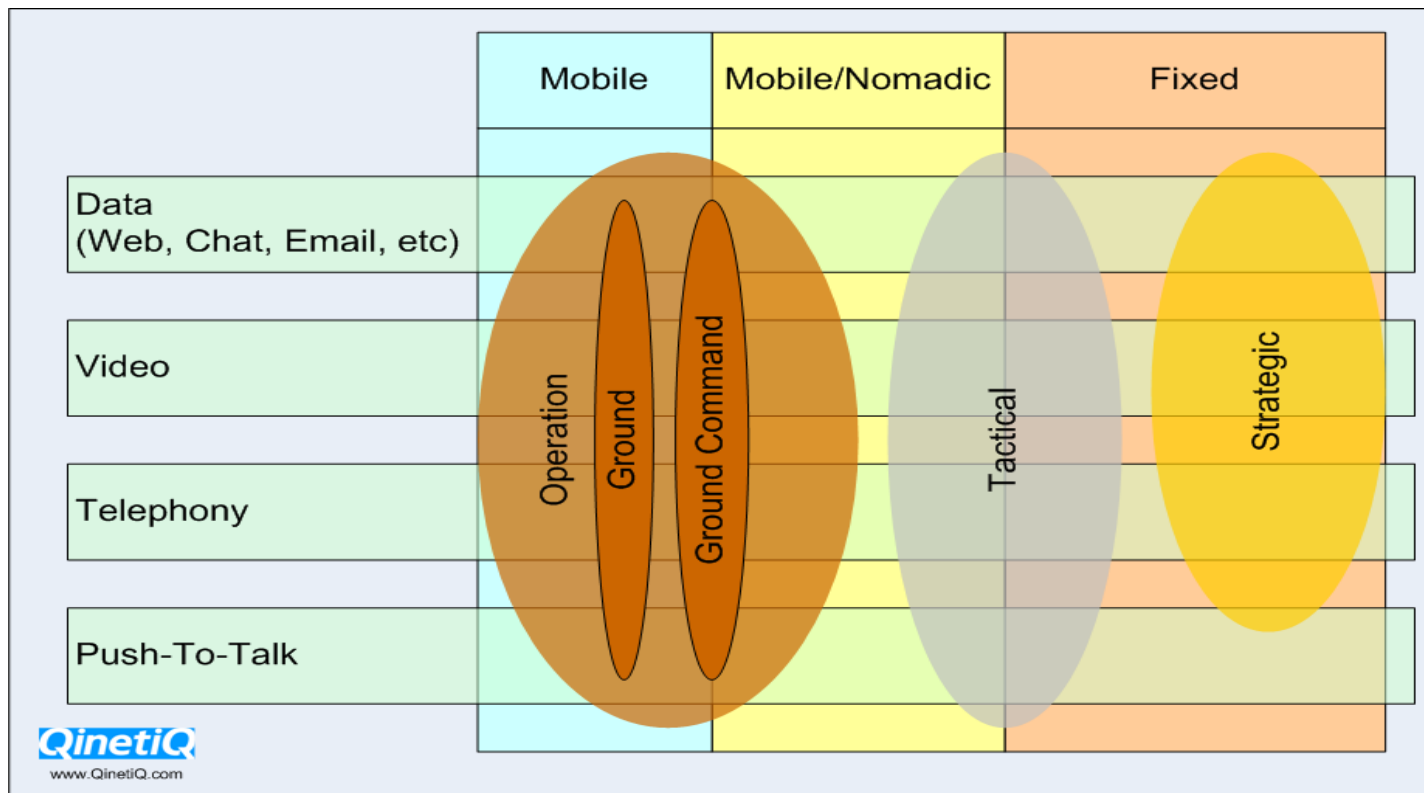
Use Case (Vignette Example)



IER Analysis



Communications System Requirements: Type of Traffic for Users from User Requirements

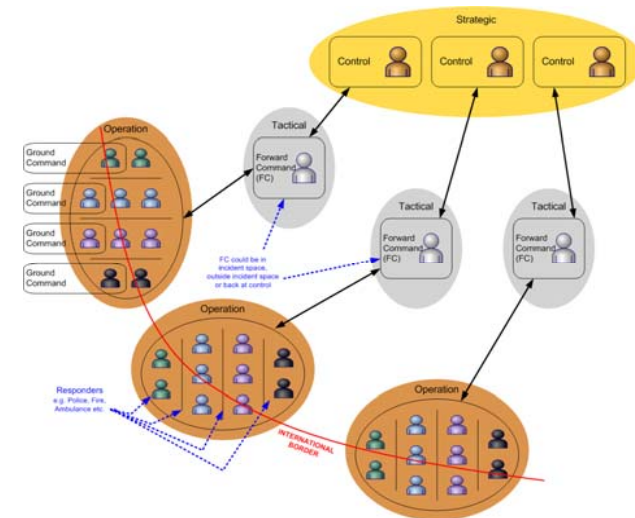


Benefits to the Stakeholder



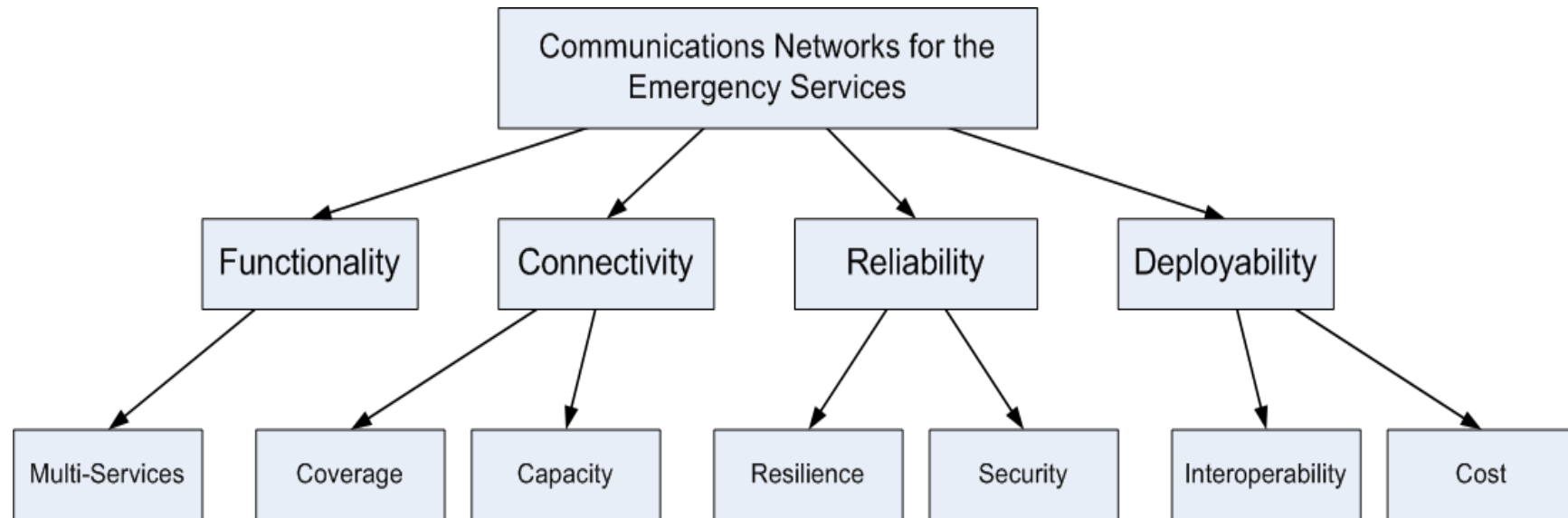
- User driven process for requirements capture
- Requirements emerge from realistic scenario
- Requirements become scenario independent
- Clear audit trail from requirements through systems requirements to final demonstrator test

System Architecture and Solution Technologies



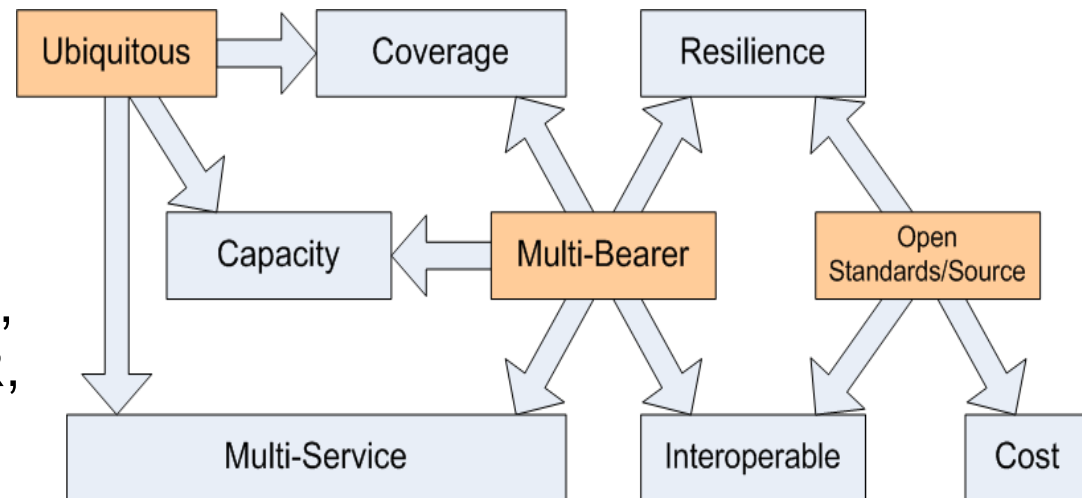
Clear Need for communications that can be relied upon

Communications System Requirements



Communications System Requirements

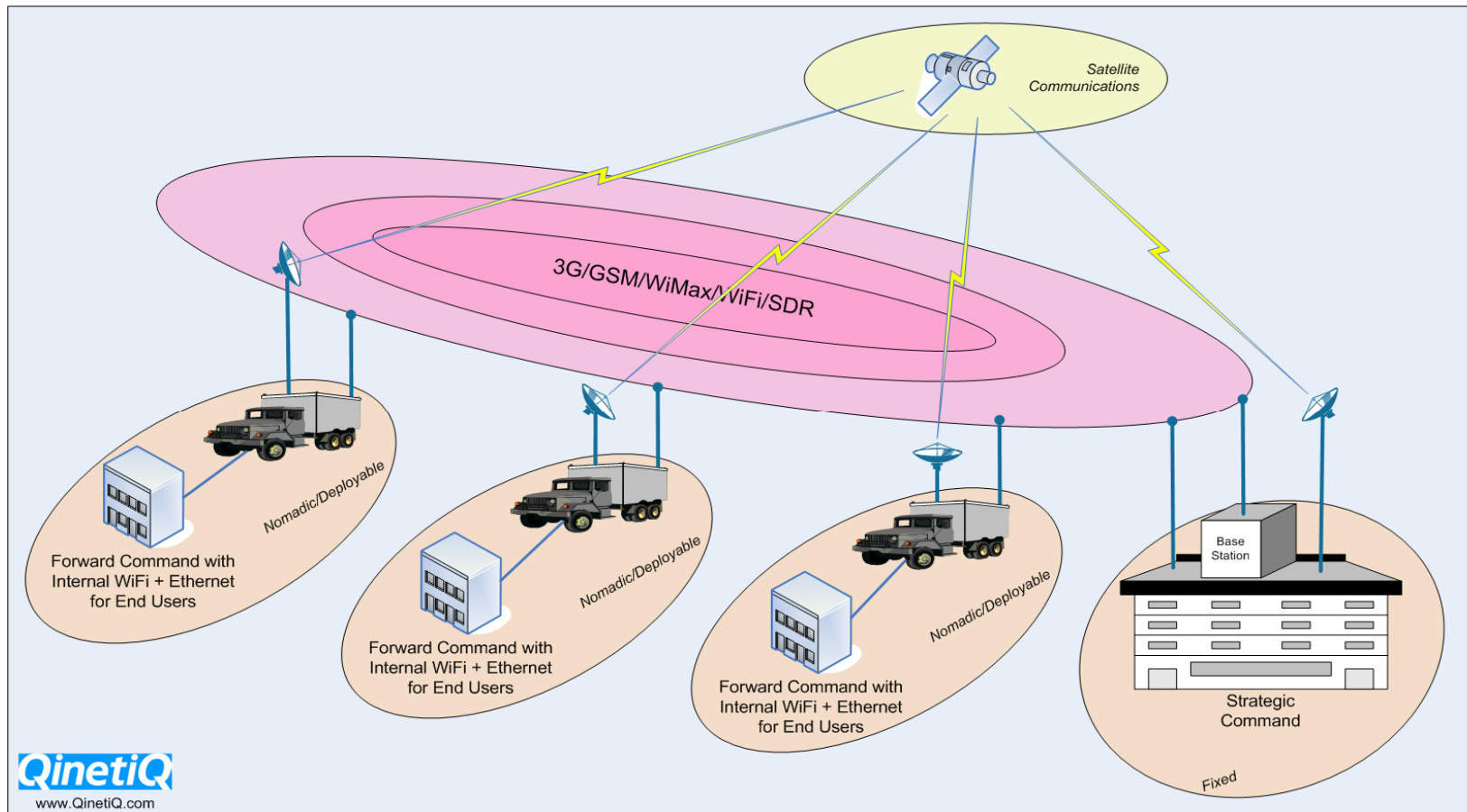
- Avoidance of reliance on a one comm system
- Make simultaneous use of 3G, GSM, WiFi, WiMax, Satellite, SDR, etc



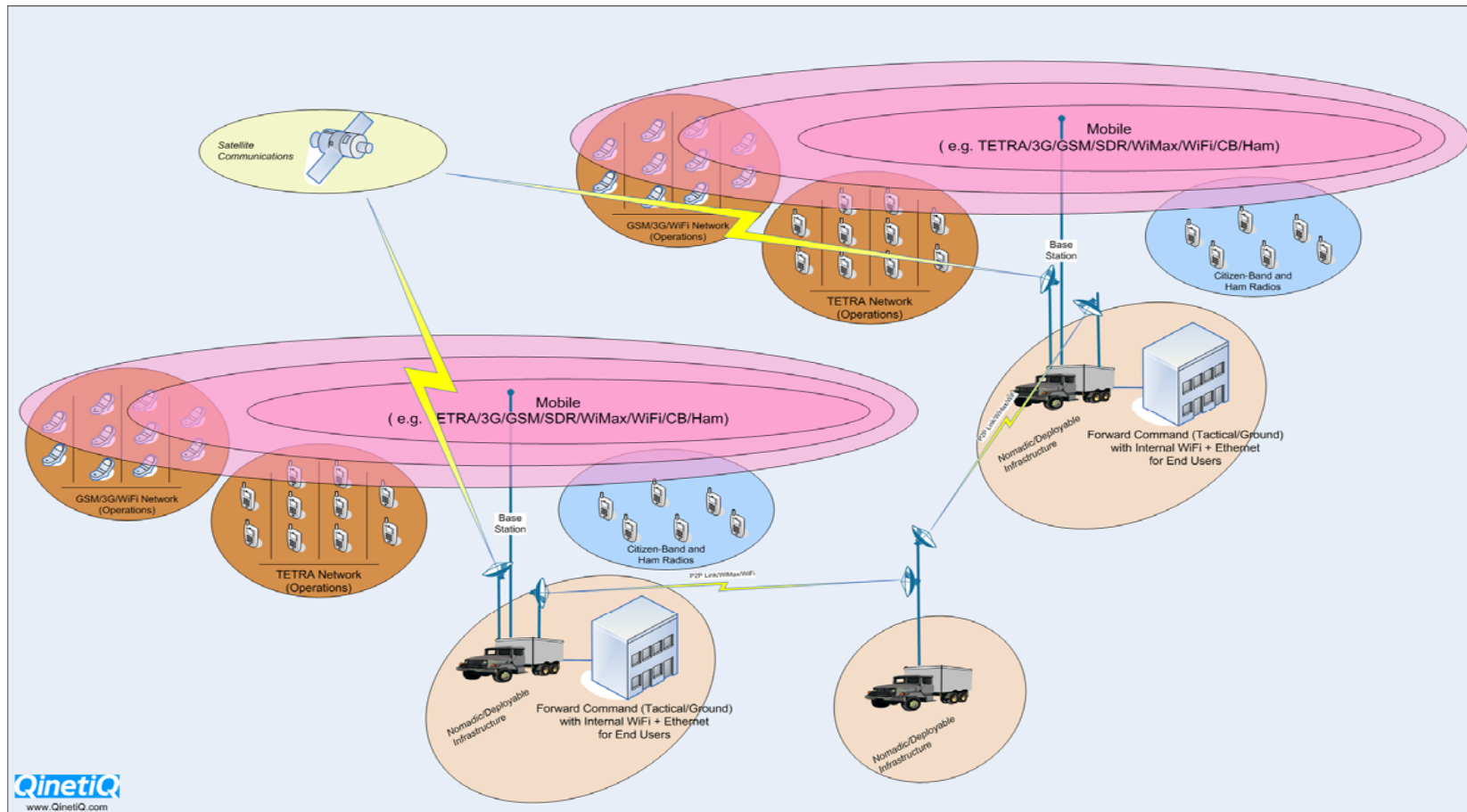
Usage of open/non-proprietary standards

- Network: IPv6 as the principle standard for networking
- Wireless: 3G, GSM, WiFi, WiMax, TETRA, Satellite, etc
- Fixed: Ethernet

Communications System Requirements: Strategic/Forward Command Connectivity



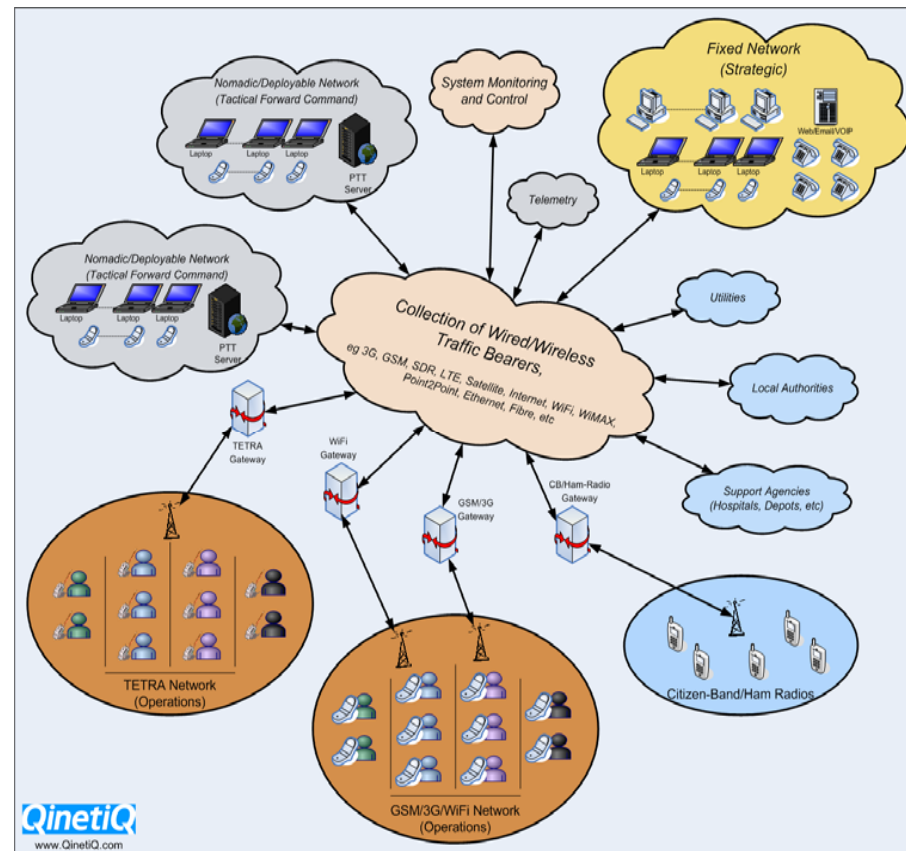
Communications System Requirements: Forward-Command/Operations Connectivity



Communications System Requirements: Holistic High Level View

The communications system architecture allows:

- Technical interoperability:
Able to extend comms across different agencies and countries.
- Service expandability:
Able to extend comms into areas of poor coverage.



Communications System Requirements: Confidentiality + Integrity



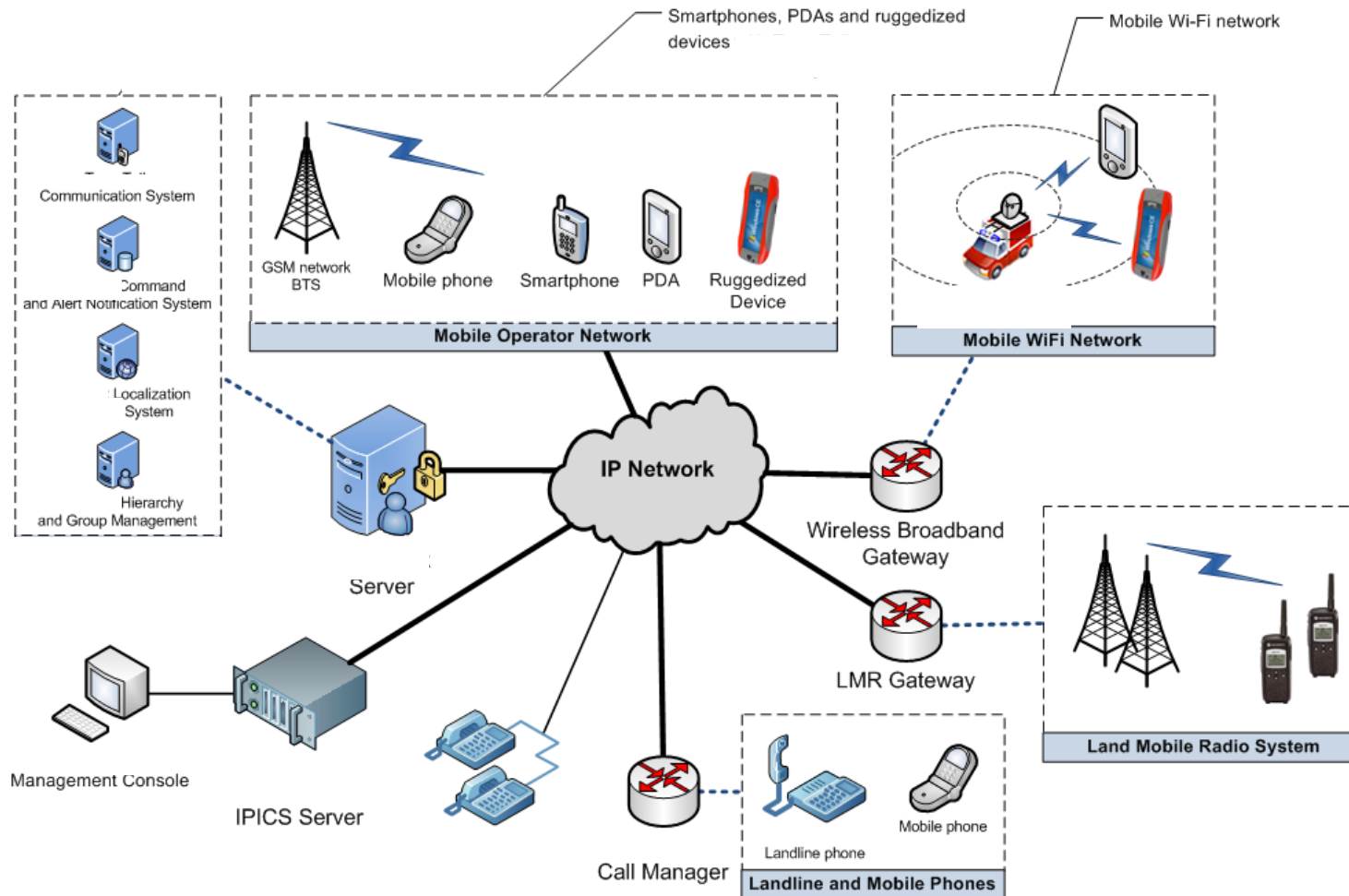
Confidentiality: This is being tackled in two ways

- End-device to end-device
- Node to node

Integrity:

- System integrity: is the terminal/computer platform you are using infiltrated? Has the platform integrity been compromised?
 - Malware, Trojan horses, etc
- Information exchange integrity: in a multi-agency/multi-state scenario, how does an agency's database 'trust' an external query? Is the query made from a trusted agency? Or.....?
 - Information exchange between distributed multi-agency/multi-national databases

System Convergence



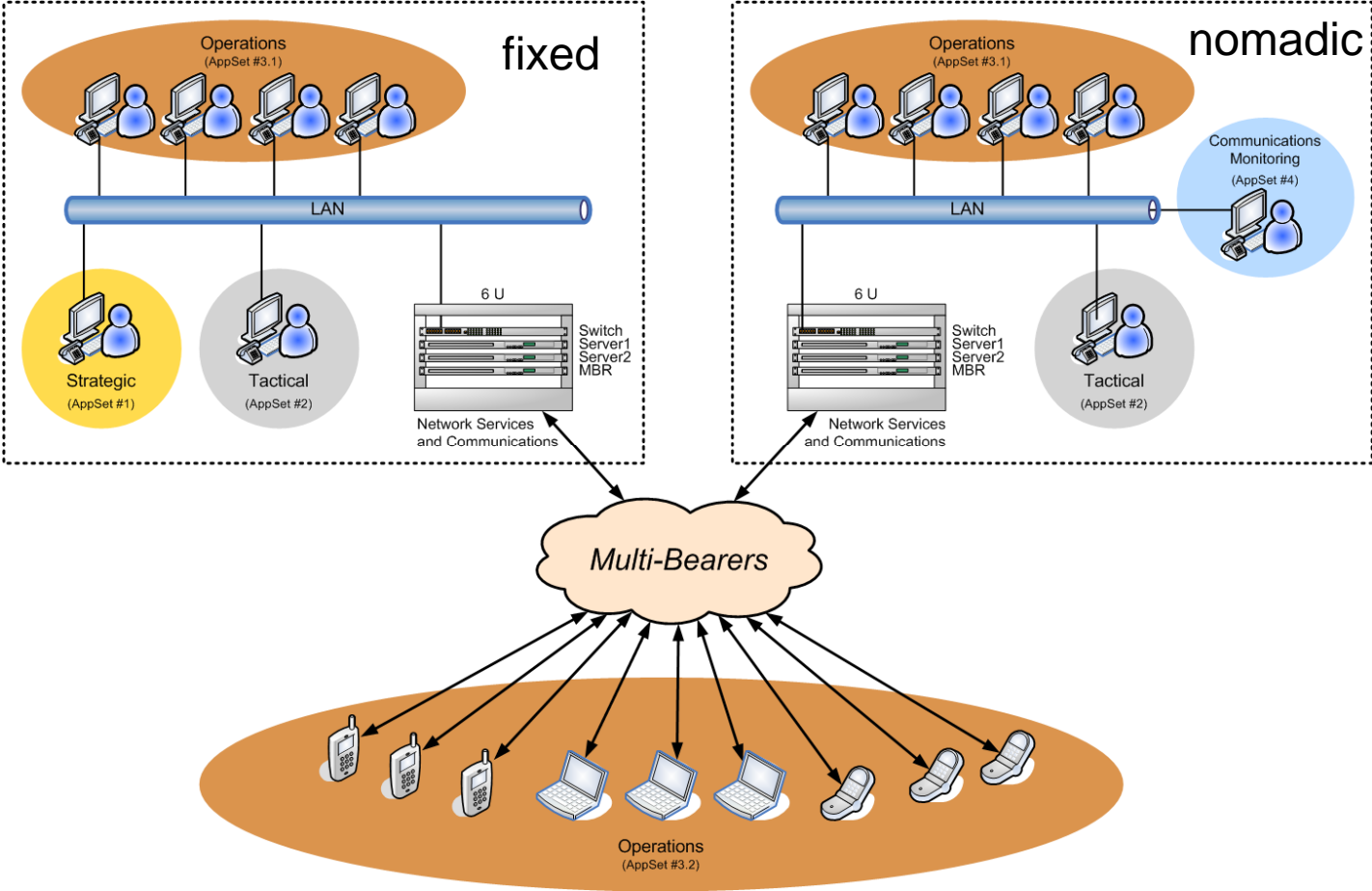
Where are we?

Where are we?



- **Scenario Development & Validation**
- **C2 Structure Validation**
 - UK, Slovakia, Luxembourg
- **Validation of Top Level User Requirements**
 - Swedish Police
 - Basque Regional Emergency Communications Centre
 - UK: Fire, Police, Ambulance & Local Authority
- **User Workshop to Define IERs September 2009 in London:**
 - London Fire Brigade
 - Northamptonshire County Council
 - Dept of Health
 - Hampshire Constabulary
- **Identification of System Solutions and Solution Developments**
- **Planned Exhibition: BAPCO Conference, April 2010, London**

BAPCO Conference, April 2010, London



Questions ?



Contact



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